

*Acrotriche depressa* (Epacridaceae), 48800-01. From Blackwood, South Australia. Seeds presented by Mr. Edwin Ashby. "The best known variety of our 'native currant,' which is becoming very scarce since the breaking down of its habitat, the mallee or dense brushwood or thick-et formed by the eucalypts. The leaf and fruit of this variety are smaller than those of the Barossa Range form. It grows in the dry country where the rainfall is often under 15 inches and the soil usually a red sand with superficial limestone rock (travertine). The better sort are found in the Barossa Ranges where they grow in decomposed quartzite, with a good deal of humus, on rocky hillsides often lightly shaded by gum trees; the rainfall here is at least 25 inches. The bushes are about 2 feet high. The fruit is very juicy, and is astringent until cooked. I have a dozen plants in my wild plant garden and in the cultivated part as well; the latter are doing best,— they are too young to fruit but will do so next year. The one bush which is in bearing carries several pints of fruit in masses low down on the main stems, so that they can be gathered in handfuls. The seed germinates very slowly, and will probably be more successful if treated with boiling water. I had one large bush which died in the drought of 1914; I burnt the dead bush, and young plants made their appearance only last spring; it is likely, therefore, that seeds will germinate after several years in the ground." (Ashby.)

*Aristolochia fimbriata* (Aristolochiaceae), 48657. From Montevideo, Uruguay. Seeds presented by Sr. Luis Guillot, Dirección General de Paseos Públicos. "Fringe-flowered *Aristolochia*." A native of Buenos Aires, with a weak, slender stem, not climbing; the leaves are cordate-reniform and very obtuse. The tube of the perianth is green, and yellow veined, much curved, like a hunting horn, swollen at the base, expanding above into a large, one-sided limb, greenish brown outside and deep purple-brown inside; the margin is beset with long, succulent, gland-tipped hairs. The very singular structure and color of the long-fringed flowers, render this species particularly worthy of cultivation in the greenhouse. In a favorable situation, it may be found able to endure the open air of our climate [England]. (Adapted from Curtis's Botanical Magazine, vol. 66, pl. 3756, as *A. ciliata*.)